THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY SAMUEL J. ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1847. Vol. 5.—No. 51

CHEESE.

A Boxes W. R. Cheese on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WM. McCREERY.

Wanted

AN apprentice to the Hatting business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral character, can obtain a situation by making immediate application to JOHN C. KURTZ.
Sept21-1847 Somerset.

D. WEYAND. JOHN D. RODDY.

Law Partnership.

WEYAND AND RODDY, Attorneys at Law, will attend punctually to all business entrusted to them. Collections and other business solicited. Office immediately opposite the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking, Main street, Somerset, Pa. sept. 21 47-3m.

NOTIONS.

CONSISTING in part of silver pencil cases, silver thimbles, steel beads, silk twist, (on spools, for purses,) watch guards, chains and keys, beads, necklaces, combs, water and fancy colours, camels hair pencils, crayon pencils, segar and tobacco boxes, pocket mirrors, tweezers, steel pens and holders, toys for children, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of WM. McCREERY

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern cities, and am now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Queensware, which I will dispose of cheaper than any Store in Somerset. My customers and the public in general are invited to call and examine for themselves.
JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.
sept. 28, 1847.

Law Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward has been dissolved. The former having removed to Dayton, Ohio. All business entrusted to the firm and papers relative thereto have been left with Ross Forward who will attend to the same. His office is the same formerly occupied by Mr. Gebhart, on the north west corner of the diamond.
Oct. 12, 1847.

NOTICE.

IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January term 1846, No. 6.

And now to wit, 19th October, 1847, the account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset & Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 22d day of November next.
A. J. OGLE.
Pro. office, Oct. 26, '47. Proth'y.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, some time in August, two one year old steers, red and brown, a hole in the right ear, one has a white head, and the other a spotted head. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of as the law directs.
ADAM HOCHSTETLER.
October 19, 1847.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Garret Ream, Esq., late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Friday the 12th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
JACOB REAM,
WILLIAM REAM,
JOHN ALWINE,
Oct. 5, 1847. Executors.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Lenhart Shultz late of Milford township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Wednesday the 17th of November next prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Oct. 12'47-6t. Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Miller late of Jefferson township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber rrsiding in Milford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased on Saturday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
SAMUEL BARCLAY,
Oct. 12 1847. Adm'r.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Portentous Future.

The objects of the Mexican war outstrip the seasons in their changes; indeed, almost every month has given birth to the new avowal of a new design. The contrivers and apologists of the ill-started invasion, undecided now what course to pursue, are at a loss what object to announce for future hostilities. Some, it seems, are for the desperate move of universal subjugation, and the President's organ favors that great ultimatum. Thus we are likely to see a war which the President declared to Congress was "not for conquest," or to "extend our republican institutions over a reluctant people," waged for the subjection and annexation of all Mexico. The official even goes so far as to publish a plan for effecting this "glorious vision;" which is, to raise at once "seventy-five or one hundred thousand troops, and occupy *every State of Mexico* with a sufficient force." We perceive, however, by the last letter of the penetrating Ledger correspondent that it is doubtful how far the Administration is committed to this bloated scheme of conquest; and the writer states that the Cabinet is divided on the question of how much of the Republic of Mexico we shall resolve to conquer and absorb. He says that "a portion of the Cabinet is for going 'down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 'while another would be satisfied with a 'line lying considerably to the north of 'it."

If any thing could amaze the public in this day of "progress," it would be to see schemes so monstrous gravely presented and discussed. Our purpose in adverting to the subject, however, was not to offer any reflections of our own on this new phase of the lust of dominion which seems to craze the brains of our rulers, but to offer some judicious remarks on it from two opposite quarters—the one Whig, and the other eminently Democratic. The latter will be given first:

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

THE ANNEXATION OF MEXICO.—We have heard for some time past obscure givings out concerning a scheme meditated by certain politicians at Washington for annexing to the United States the entire Republic of Mexico. It was said, not that the Federal Administration generally approved of it, which we are pretty confident is not the case, but that it had found zealous friends in certain members of the Cabinet, whose imaginations were dazzled by the magnificent prospect of a domain embracing the great ridges of the Andes, and extending far within the tropical belt of the globe. The project began lately to ooze out in the public journals. Letter-writers from Washington have occasionally alluded to it. A Baltimore journal intimates that it is a favorite scheme of Mr. Walker, and this morning we have a letter in the Journal of Commerce, from a person who has resided in Mexico during eighteen years in an official capacity, and who tells us how delightful it would be to an adventurer from Maine or New Hampshire to dwell amidst the verdure of perpetual summer, and feed on the delicious fruits of the tropics, and how pleasing it would be in the sight of God to rescue "seven millions of people from extinction, by sowing among them the seeds of a true Christian faith;" in other words, by promulgating Protestantism, as Mahomet and his followers propogated their faith, at the point of the sword. The writer of this letter contemplates the subjugation and permanent occupation of Mexico by a territorial government. A more plausible scheme of annexation was lately recommended in an elaborate leading article of a leading anti-slavery paper. It proposed that the present military Government of Mexico should be abrogated, and that the States of which that Republic is composed should severally be invited to accede, of their own free will, to the American Union; an invitation which the writer seemed very confident that they would gladly embrace.

To us the project, viewed under any aspect, presents itself with no recommendations. If the annexation were perfectly spontaneous and unforced on the part of the States of Mexico, the introduction of the Mexican element into our politics would prove a most unfortunate admixture. The character of the public men of Mexico, in almost all the samples which have been before the world; has neither the qualities of wisdom, energy, nor conscientiousness. Elections, where the mass of the people are so ignorant and degraded and where the more intelligent have so little scruple in regard to the means they use, must of course be so corrupt and capricious as scarcely to deserve the name of elections. Of Mexican policy we have seen enough during the last five years. In regard to foreign affairs it is singularly feeble, passive, tardy, and suspicious, though boastful; and in regard to domestic concerns singularly narrow, unenlightened, arbitary, and oppressive, and none the less so for wearing the name of a republic. If we take Mexico into the Union, with its nine millions of inhabitants, we take in her politics also; we take in the spirit of her people, their narrow views, their taste for intrigue, their ignorance or disregard of the principles of individual freedom; we adulterate the national character with an alloy which it will require centuries to purge away.

But we need not dwell upon this view of the subject. The Mexican States will not voluntarily accede to our Union.—They hate us too heartily; they condemn us as heretics, detest us as their invaders and conquerers, are jealous of our superior intelligence and enterprise, and will not enter into a partnership which to them seems odious and unequal. If the annexation therefore is to be effected, it must be by force; the Republic must be overrun, subjugated; its defenders beaten in detail, its strong places occupied, its disaffected communities chastised into submission; military prefects must preside in the different provinces, and we must hold the country for years by a military government, a despotism. We must follow the sinister example of Britain in overrunning and governing the provinces of India. The executive will acquire new and enormous sources of patronage, in the appointment of governors for the provinces, themselves in turn the dispensers of subordinate patronage; the genius of our nation must become military, and the habit of force, thus become inveterate, will naturally re-act upon the character of our Government. We shall be changed from a people of peaceful pursuits, among whom public order is preserved by public opinion, to the condition of those Governments which rule by patronage and fear.

The other source from which we quote is an intelligent Baltimore journal, which we resort to because, although Whig, it has manifested heretofore considerable toleration for President POLK's belligerent proceedings against Mexico:

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

TEMPER OF THE TIMES.—When we first engaged in war with Mexico, it was officially proclaimed that our object was not conquest, but to obtain justice; and this declaration was reiterated on all occasions for a certain period. Then came the announciation that we wanted a portion of the Mexican territory, but would be content to pay a fair equivalent in money for it. As our prospect of acquisition advanced, however, our views seem to have expanded until the temper of the times has assumed an aspect threatening to the national existence of Mexico. First the New York Sun urged upon Government the necessity of conquering the whole of Mexico. This suggestion was adopted by a few papers of less importance; but still there seemed to be no serious disposition entertained by the people of the United States or by Government to embrace a course so expensive and uncertain in its result within a few days past, when the official organ at Washington contained the ominous intimation that the subjugation of Mexico might become necessary; and we very much fear that less than the whole will hardly satisfy our cormorant appetite for territory. But we should count the cost of the acquisition before we undertake to make it. The war so far is said to have cost us the lives of twenty thousand men, and from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars. At this rate what will be the sacrifice of life and money to obtain permanent possession of the whole of Mexico? And how are men and means to be procured? Loans to a limited amount may be procured and armies can be raised; but we doubt whether either can be obtained for the purpose of conquering and holding the whole of Mexico. We may overrun the country with our forces, but permanent conquest will require the keeping of a large standing army for an indefinite period.

To our view the conquest of Mexico would be a most unwise act were it just and practicable. But it would be manifestly unjust. We may, we think, with propriety retain possession of conquered cities and levy contributions in aid of the war until Mexico be willing to make peace; but such places should be surrendered to the enemy on the cessation of hostilities. We should set an example of moderation and justice to other Powers, even if self-preservation did not demand such policy. But it requires no prophet to foresee that the subjugation and annexation of Mexico would bring discord and dissolution to the Union. We hope, then, if the idea of annexing Mexico to the United States be entertained by Government it will be abandoned. Let the war against that country be prosecuted with renewed vigor, but let our ears be always open to receive the offer of honorable peace.

Previous to the invasion of Mexico by order of the President, the Government of that country agreed to receive a Commissioner to settle the question of boundary arising from the annexation of Texas. The President refused to send a Commissioner but sent a Minister. After prosecuting the war for more than a year he sent "Senor Don Nicholas P. Trist" *Commissioner* to treat with Mexico. Why did he not send a Commissioner in the first instance?—Indiana State Journal.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE INCREASED IMPORTS.

Messrs. EDITORS:—In your journal of the 6th instant you copy from the Liverpool Mercury a comparative statement of the exports from Liverpool to the United States during the five months ending with August, for 1846 and 1847. It is to be regretted that you did not accompany the statement with comments, lest some of your Locofoco readers—and I hope you have many—might conclude that you were friends of the existing Tariff, and, as such, paraded it before the country to show what a tremendous business we are driving with John Bull under a Democratic Administration. According to my recollection, you resisted the passage of the Tariff bill of 1846, and, therefore, you might have favored your readers with your views on the increasing imports, which you must consider alarming; but as you have not done it, I beg leave to do it for you, nothing doubting you will endorse my sentiments—not my ability.

With the exception of tin plates it appears that the exports of all the articles named by the Liverpool Mercury have rapidly increased, and some of them enormously. Packages of manufactured goods increased about 42,000; packages of hardware about 10,000; other packages about 3,000; tons of iron about 19,000; tons of salt about 13,000; and other articles, too tedious to enumerate, have also increased; and that the leading articles will continue to increase upon us so long as the present Tariff exists there can now be no question. All this may look very well to free-traders, but I contemplate the result with dread. Within the next twelve months the balance of trade must be largely against us; and then, as a thing of course, we shall lose a large amount of our coin. Albeit the late unprecedented foreign demand for our breadstuffs, sterling bills have already advanced to about par, and it is quite probable they will further advance in a short time; in which event the coin will begin to move at once.

Having a costly war on our hands it was providential for the country and the Administration that Europe in the past year required about fifty millions of our food; for, but for this, coin would have flowed in large quantities from both ends of the country; and under such a state of things the consequences would have been most disastrous. If we could have a foreign demand for our breadstuffs every year to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, the Tariff of 1846 could be borne, but this we need not calculate upon again. The demand was unusual and extraordinary, and the sole cause of it was the unprecedented deficiency of the crops of Europe. It is true, the free-trade editors, and the Democrats generally, ascribed the immense exports to their tariff bantling, but it was all *brutum fulmen*.—These exports would have been made even if they had been 50 per cent. There is now an end to them.

It being perfectly clear that a continuation of low duties must ultimately prove disastrous to all the great interests of the country, let us inquire if any portion of the people of the country derive, in the mean time, any advantage from them.—If the reduction of duties had cheapened prices of goods generally; it must be admitted that the consumers would be benefited; but it is said by the most respectable merchants that the *average* prices are not lower. Some articles are higher and some lower, according to the demand and supply, which, after all, regulate prices; but the value of goods, both foreign and domestic, is, upon the whole, about the same it was previously to the 1st of December, 1846.

As we have gained nothing by the new "order in council," let us see what we have lost. Instead of patronizing our own labor in preparing for market some sixty thousand packages of dry goods, hardware, &c., and nineteen thousand tons of iron, (we are speaking of the excess of imports only) we have put in the pocket of the people of Great Britain a large sum of money! Would it not have been better to have patronized our own countrymen, and those who seek an asylum among us, than contribute to the wealth of those who chuckle at our excessive greenness and generosity? John Bull was delighted when the glorious news reached him that Brother Jonathan had, after mature consideration, concluded to protect his labor in preference to our own, and the old gentleman has been thankful and happy ever since. But it would be a waste of words to pursue them. When we shall have gone through a fiery cordeal like that of 1837—when all the banks from New York to New Orleans suspended specie payments—we may better understand our true policy.
OCTOBER, 1847. O. P. Q.

The Washington Union says that "Mr. Webster has no popularity out of his own State." Still his case appears to be better than that of Mr. Polk, who has no popularity in his own State. He was beaten for the office of Governor in his own State, and he has, within the last two months, received from his own State another sentence of unqualified condemnation.—Louisville Journal.

The Spanish Real in Massachusetts, is called a "ninepence," in New York a "shilling," in Maryland a "levy," in South Carolina a "sevenpence," and in Louisiana a "bit;" the half Real in Massachusetts 'fourpence-ha'-penny,' in New York "sixpence," Maryland a "fip," and in Louisiana a "picayune."

FROM MEXICO.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

The N. O. Picayune of the 15th inst. is again filled with late intelligence from Mexico, connected with the recent operations of our army there, from which we extract the most interesting portion, as follows:—Nat. Int.

By a communication in the American Star we perceive that Gen. Bravo and staff were taken prisoners by a portion of the New York regiment, in General Quitman's division. Circumstances prevented their being delivered by Gen. Quitman: and they were taken to Chapultepec by Capt. Davis, aid to Gen. Quitman.—On reaching there, finding the General-in-chief still at the castle, he reported to Gen. Scott that he had Gen. Bravo and staff prisoners of war. The General ordered Capt. Davis to bring the prisoners forward where he was, when the General-in-chief addressed Gen. Bravo as follows:

"I deeply regret meeting the valiant Gen. Bravo in misfortune. I have long and favorably known him by fame. I trust we may soon be friends. I honor and respect him as an enemy."

Gen. Bravo expressing his thanks for the courtesy extended to him by the General-in-chief, the latter directed that the former be taken into the citadel and furnished with as comfortable quarter as the convenience of the building would admit of.

On the 17th of September Gen. Scott republished his general orders, proclaiming martial law in places occupied by our troops, with important additions. From these orders we copy that portion by which contributions are levied upon the capital, and the reasons therefor assigned:

14. For the ease and safety of both parties, in all cities and towns occupied by the American army, a Mexican police shall be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

15. This splendid capital, its churches and religious worship, its convents and monasteries, its inhabitants and property, are, moreover, placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

16. In consideration of the foregoing protection, a contribution of $150,000 is imposed on this capital, to be paid in four weekly instalments of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars each, beginning on Monday next, the 20th inst, and terminating on Monday the 11th of October

17. The Ayuntamiento, or corporate authority of the city, is specially charged with the collection and payment of the several instalments.

18. Of the whole contribution to be paid over to this army twenty thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the purchase of extra comforts for the wounded and sick in hospital; ninety thousand dollars to the purchase of blankets and shoes for gratuitous distribution among the rank and file of the army, and forty thousand dollars reserved for other necessary military purposes.

The next order we find is dated the 18, and assigns to the troops their different quarters in the city. That portion of the order would posses no interest here, but the following paragraphs are of a gratifying character:

7. No private house shall be occupied by any corps or officer until all suitable public buildings within the above ranges shall be first fully occupied; and all officers attached to troops shall be quartered with or near their troops respectively.

8. No rent shall be paid by the United States for any building occupied by troops or officers without a special direction from general headquarters; nor shall any private house be occupied as quarters without the free consent of the owner, or orders from general headquarters. No deviation from these injunctions will be tolerated.

9. The collection of customs or duties at the several gates of the city, by the civil authority of the same, will be continued as heretofore until modified by the civil and military governor, (Maj. General Quitman,) according to the views of the General-in-chief; but supplies belonging to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments will at once be exempted from all duties.

Gen. Quitman's orders, dated the 17th, allow unarmed persons, in the pursuit of their private affairs, to pass and repass the city gates and outposts, but none *with arms* without special leave. He also prohibits arms, ammunition, tobacco, or public property of any kind to be taken from the city.

Another order of Gen. Q. allows the collections of customs and duties at the gates of the city as usual, save on supplies for the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments. The proceeds are to be appropriated in the first instance to city expenses, and the residue as the General may direct.

The following orders of Gen. Scott point to a danger by which he is beset.—The order is eminently characteristic of his high spirit, his humanity, and care for his troops:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Sept, 22, 1847.

The General-in-chief has received, through many kind sources, Mexicans and others, undoubted information that an extensive conspiracy is on foot about us, to surprise (by means of an insurrection) our guards and quarters, and to murder our officers and men.

Mexican officers and soldiers, in disguise, who had not the courage to defend their capital, are the leaders of the conspiracy, aided by some fifteen hundred thieves and murderers, who were turned loose for that purpose, and to prey upon the peaceable inhabitants, the night before the triumphal entry of the American army into this city.

The conspirators have also the services of several false priests, who dishonor the holy religion which they only profess for the special occasion.

Until ready for the insurrection the disguised villians hope to do us much harm in detail. Their plan is to assassinate stragglers, particularly drunken men; to entice individuals of small parties into shops to drink, and to stab them when in their cups, to entice our gallant Roman Catholic soldiers, who have done so much honor to our colors, to desert, under a promise of land in California, which our arms have already conquered, and which forever will remain a part of the United States.

Let all our soldiers, Protestant and Catholic, remember the fate of the deserters taken at Churubusco. These deluded wretches were also promised money and land; but the Mexican Goverment, by every sort of ill-usage, drove them to take up arms against the country and flag they had *voluntarily* sworn to support, and next placed them in front of the battle—in positions from which they could not possibly escape the conquering valor of our glorious ranks. After every effort of the General-in-chief to save, by judicious discrimination, as many of those miserable convicts as possible, fifty of them have paid for their treachery by an ignomenious death on the gallows.

Again, the General-in-chief calls on his brethren in arms, of all grades, to be constantly on the alert, by day as by night; never to appear in the streets without side-arms; to walk out only in parties of twos, threes, or more; and to avoid all obscure places, particularly treacherous dram-shops and liquor stores. By command of Major General Scott.
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Struck by Lightning—One Hundred Houses Destroyed—Heavy Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15, P. M.

We learn from Nashville, that a most terrific calamity occurred there on Tuesday evening. During the prevalence of a violent thunder storm, the lightning struck a Powder Magazine, and the stroke was followed by an awful explosion, which could be compared to nothing but an earthquake!

At least one hundred houses were destroyed and the loss of life cannot yet be told. Ten dead bodies have already been recovered, and the citizens had turned out en masse to search the ruins either for other corpses, or perhaps to extricate those who may be lingering wounded or in agonies worse than death.

This dreadful calamity has fallen upon the city of Nashville with appalling force. The particulars of the tragedy will be awaited with the greatest anxiety. We have no names of the sufferers, or of the property destroyed, except that the house of Mr. Shevers was shattered to pieces, his family much injured, and a young lady killed on the spot.

ORDERED TO MEXICO.—The St. Louis Union of the 30th ultimo says. "We understand that Gen. Kearney has been ordered by the War Department to take command of the new regiments from Ohio and Kentucky, and join Gen. Scott without delay. He is expected to reach St. Louis to day, and to be ready with his brigade in about a fort-night. The Ohio regiment is already on its way from Baltimore, and the Kentucky regiment will be ready in a few days.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

E. W. CARR, Sun Buildings, North East corner of Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD," and is clothed with full power to receipt for all monies paid him on these objects.

Internal Improvement Meeting.

The citizens of Somerset county friendly to the construction of a Rail Road through the county, and the improvement of our turnpike road from Cumberland to intersect slackwater navigation at West Newton, or either of the above important objects, are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening (November 15th) of next court week.

MANY.

THE NEGOTIATION.

FROM THE NEW YORK COM. ADVERTISER.

An essential element is yet wanting to the formation of a correct judgment respecting the fruitless attempt of the Mexican Commissioners and Mr. Trist—the man of the dolorous name, as the London Times calls him—to agree upon a treaty; and this is a full account of Mr. Trist's share in the discussion; subsequent to the presentation of his opening propositions. Of the changes he subsequently made in this we know nothing, except from the final report of the Mexican Commissioners to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

From this we learn that New Mexico was the principal cause of disagreement, Mr. Trist having expressed a willingness to abandon his claim for Lower California, and to consult his Government concerning the proposed establishment of neutral ground between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. But he would not hear of yielding an inch in relation to New Mexico, or agree to consult his Government on this point, being quite certain, he said, that his Government deemed the cession of that whole region by Mexico a *sine qua non* of peace.

There is something remarkable in this pertinacity for the acquisition of New Mexico. Mr. Trist was certainly very liberal in regard to every thing of real value to the United States, he was willing to surrender all the *material* of war captured from the Mexicans—willing to assume all the expenses of the war, amounting, it is believed, to not far from a hundred millions of dollars—willing to assume the debts due by Mexico to individual citizens of the United States, and willing actually to pay Mexico certain millions in hard cash—making altogether, as we conceive, a very hard bargain for his own country—but he must have all New Mexico, even though at the cost of a protracted and desolating war.

What is the secret of all this? What gives such extraordinary value, in the eyes of our Government, to that sterile region? It has never been represented as of remarkable value in any point of view; it has never been described as an El Dorado, a land flowing with milk and honey. California has always been cried up as the rich and fertile region; the least unfavorable accounts have represented New Mexico as poor in soil, difficult of access, and fit only for pasturage. And it is worthy of remark that of all the remote Mexican regions it is by all accounts the most difficult to bring fairly into possession and subjection. We are told that the Mexican hold upon California has very little strength in the good will of the people; but our occupation of New Mexico has been resisted with ferocious tenacity by the native inhabitants, and the Mexican Secretary of State himself has pointed out the extreme reluctance of these natives to pass under our sway.—This is what he said in his instructions to the commissioners:

"The Government could not, even with the approbation of Congress, agree to give up New Mexico, whose inhabitants have manifested a wish to make a part of the Mexican family, with more enthusiasm than any other portion of the republic.—These well deserving Mexicans, abandoned to their fate by several administrations, frequently without any protection even against the incursions of the Indians have been truly patriotic Mexicans; because, forgetting their domestic grievances, they have only remembered on this occasion that they are and wish to be a part of our family. They exposed and sacrificed themselves to the vengeance of the invaders; they have risen against them, and though their conspiracies have been frustrated, they still continue to conspire." And can a Government sell these Mexicans like a flock of sheep? Never. Let on their account the nationality of the republic be lost. We will perish together."

Suppose New Mexico yielded to the demand of our Government—what are we to do with its inhabitants, with these perpetually conspiring and revolting members of the Mexican family? Are they to be exterminated, or held in subjection only by the presence of a strong military force? How are they to become good American citizens, electing members of the United States Congress, and taking their full part in all the action of the Confederacy? They must be expelled, or destroyed, or kept down by the strong arm, as a subdued and conquered race.—Why is it that our Government clings so pertinaciously to such a consummation?

The Whig vote in Maryland this year, by the official returns, is 1830 short of the Governor's election in 1844—enough to have elected Goldsborough—while the Locofoco vote is only 164 short of the vote in the same year.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The movement in behalf of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency goes on, in various parts of the country, with unabated spirit. A meeting for this purpose was lately held at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, the official proceedings of which we find in the Louisville Journal. "The meeting was remarkable," says the Journal, "as being a spontaneous movement of the people in which the leaders and the masses of both political parties met and united."

The preamble to the resolutions adopted on the occasion presents a graphic outline of the state into which the business of politics has fallen, having become pretty much an affair of caucuses, office-seekers and office-holders, with all the embittered virulence of personal contention for the spoils of office; it refers to General Taylor as a man admirably calculated to restore a sounder tone and a better spirit to our political sphere, and concludes a review of that distinguished person's characteristics as follows:—Rep. and Whig.

And whereas, we see in this remarkable man a powerful mind, with a judgment singularly clear and correct, accompanied by the most unassuming modesty, great dignity and energy of character, and at the same time the unpretending plainness of the simplest citizen, and the exhibition of patriotism as pure and unselfish as that of Washington himself; and whereas, all that is well calculated to point him out as a man worthy high office; and whereas, he is particularly agreeable to us as the people's candidate for the Presidency, from the fortunate circumstance that he has been entirely aloof from the party conflicts of the country, has formed no "entangling alliances" with intriguing politicians or wire-workers; and if elected would have no debts to pay with the offices and money of the people for partizan electioneering services; and whereas, as President he would be unfettered and could give full play to the honesty of his nature as the President of the whole country and not of a party; and whereas, the administration of such a man under such circumstances could not fail to be productive of much good to the country; therefore—

Resolved, That with our whole hearts we join in the nomination of Zachary Taylor for the Presidency of the United States, as the candidate of the people.

Resolved, That we regard party spirit, as it now exists, deep, bitter, and revengeful in its nature, as the bane of our Republican institutions, and destructive of the social relations, the happiness, and best interests of the people.

Resolved, That the true test for qualification for office is—"Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?

Resolved, That the meeting recommend a mass meeting to be held by the people of Kentucky, without distinction of party, on the 23d of February, 1848, at some convenient place to take into consideration the propriety of nominating General Taylor to the Presidency of the United States.

THEIR VICTORY IS A DEFEAT.—Weims said of the British at the battle of Bunker Hill, that they considered their victory "hardly worth thanking God for." The Locofocos claim the recent vote in Pennsylvania as an expression of opinion in favor of the conduct of Mr. Polk and his administration. There were 317,521 votes polled for Governor in 1844. Mr. Shunk's vote will be about 135,000, and falls short 50,000 of being one-half the vote of the State! and 21,000 of Gen. Markle's vote for Governor in that year! The vote for Mr. Shunk expresses the opinion of a *minority* of the State, and is a Bunker Hill victory to the party claiming a triumph. It was at the late election as it was in '44—the more ignorant, but more honest of the party then voted for Mr. Polk in the belief that he would sustain the tariff of '42; now they have voted, as they supposed, to sustain democracy! The locofocos invariably vote under false colors—and if successful, they claim their victory as an expression of all *the abominable projects* the demagogues of the party HAVE done, or INTEND to do.—Penn. Dem.

Federalists, Federalism, &c.—The Tuscaloosa Observer, one of the best-conducted Democratic papers of Alabama, has the following remarks on the habit of the Washington Union and all who take their cue from it, continually calling out Federalists, Federalism, &c.:

"Perhaps we are wrong, but we don't think it indicative of the best taste in the Washington Union to persist in applying the term 'Federal' to the party politically opposed to us. Our great respect for the central organ has induced us to look quite attentively for a Federalist this long time, but we have been unable to find one, at least in these 'diggings,' up to the present writing; and we are assured by some of the 'oldest inhabitants' that the genuine Federal party expired so long ago that they themselves forgot it before we were born. Perhaps they deceived us, or perhaps we are wrong; but, at any rate, 'them's our sentiments.'"

☞GOOD ADVICE.—An exchange paper, the editor of which has had some experience in the world, says:—Never neglect to read the Advertising department of a newspaper, if you would know what it concerns every one to know, where to lay out your money to the best advantage. Competition is at its height, and those who have any thing worth buying, or good bargains, always advertise. They know it is the sure way to do a brisk and a profitable business—and by selling quickly, they are able to sell cheaply. Keep the run of the advertisements. Sometimes the price of a whole year's subscription is saved by looking closely over the advertisements.

The New York "Tribune" referring to a statement recently published respecting the exports of breadstuffs during the past year, remarks:

"While our exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain have thus increased, she has been sending us in return a largely increased amount of cottons, which we ought to produce among ourselves. Among the exports from Great Britain to the United States in the first six months of 1846 and 1847 we find the following:

	1846. YARDS.	1847. YARDS.
Plain calicoes	6,116,285	22,571,485
Printed calicoes	7,634,156	23,619,581
Total	13,760,141	46,191,066

"Showing an increase of 32,500,000 yards, equal to 250 per cent. increase."

GEN. TAYLOR'S RETURN.—It is now expected, that, if circumstances will permit, Gen. Taylor will return home this fall. He will then be more at liberty than he has been heretofore; to express fully his political principles. We repeat what we have heretofore so frequently said, that whilst the does not desire to be a mere party candidate, or to be elected for a mere party purpose, we believe him to be a good Whig, with sound whig principles. If Mr. Clay was a candidate, or desired to be a candidate, we should prefer him to any man living for President; but as there is no probability of this, Gen. Taylor should be taken up by the people as the opposition candidate to the choice of the Administration party, the Whigs will unite with zeal in his support, and he will be triumphantly elected. He is, we further believe, worthy of the confidence and support of the people and possesses, apart from any military renown; the necessary qualifications—being "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution.—Alex. Gaz.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE ARMY ORDERS.—When Gen. Taylor's famous letter to Gen. Gaines was published in the New York Express, the Secretary of War revived an old army order, forbidding officers in camp from writing letters on the subject of military operations. We however, daily see, in the government organ at Washington, letters from the highest officers in the army, in direct violation of the above order; and recently, in a New Hampshire paper, we saw the official report from Col. Ransom to Gen. Pierce, detailing the proceedings of his regiment near the capital of Mexico, before it had been published officially in the UNION.—We have nothing to say to all this, unless it would be to ask the Union and Mr. Marcy what their opinions are of such disobedience of orders, or if the army order above alluded to was intended only to prohibit Gen. Taylor from writing letters?—N. O. Bulletin.

FROM BUENA VISTA.—A letter in the Picayune, under date of the 11th ultimo, says:

"News of a local character there is none here, and has been little since I left, a week since. In fact nothing of moment has occurred, except rather an extensive desertion which has occurred a few days since. Two lieutenants of the Texas companies stationed at Encantada deserted a few nights since, with nineteen of their men, taking the direction of Monclova. They have been so much trouble that Gen. Wool did not think them worth sending after, and suffered them to go their way in peace. I fear they will commit some outrages on the route. Major Chevallie has gone below, on his way to Texas. Gen. Wool has ordered an election in the Mississippi regiment for the purpose of filling the vacant office of Colonel; it comes off on the 20th inst."

The long list of the killed and wounded in the recent engagements before the city of Mexico brings palpably almost before the country the horrors of war. How great has been the sacrifice of life, how lamentable the outpouring of precious blood, how excruciating the agonies of the wounded! This is paying dearly indeed for our glorious victories, and for the renown of our arms. And yet Gen. Scott has been careful of the lives of his soldiers. He has not wantonly sacrificed them for bootless triumph. He has had no battle which was not necessary for the attainment of his object, and he never fought for the mere sake of obtaining fame as a commander. Hard, close fighting has been imposed upon him by the circumstances in which he has been placed, and the loss he has sustained was unavoidable.—Alexandria Gazette.

A public meeting of the friends and fellow soldiers of the late President HARRISON was recently held at Cincinnati, when on motion of Colonel Charles S. Todd, it was resolved that "the soldiers in the late war, in the Northwest, and the friends of the late lamented President HARRISON, be invited to convene in the city of Cincinnati on the 6th of November next; to consult upon the most suitable measures for erecting a monument at North Bend, designed to be a memorial of the national gratitude to that illustrious patriot.

Col. Towns (Democrat) has beaten Gen. Clinch (Whig for Governor of Georgia. The name of Col. Towns is said to be *George Washington Napoleon Bonaparte Towns*. There was too much THUNDER in that name even for "Old Withlacoochie."

BOLD BURGLARY.—The store of Thos. Kennedy, Jr., corner of 4th and Wood sts., was entered last night by burglars picking the front door lock and robbed of watches and jewelry, to the amount of eight hundred or a thousand dollars.—Pitt. Amer.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	*Shunk.*	*Irvin.*
Adams	1558	1946
Allegheny	4453	5763
Armstrong	——	——
Beaver	1966	2008
Bedford	2458	2205
Berks	8088	3357
Blair	1254	1854
Bradford	3058	2520
Bucks	4685	4341
Butler	1931	1859
Cambria	1139	974
Centre	2477	1772
Chester	4514	5152
Clarion	1607	631
Clearfield	867	582
Clinton	966	685
Columbia	2913	1506
Crawford	2265	4685
Cumberland	2867	2559
Carbon	783	484
Dauphin	1872	2790
Delaware	1584	1719
Erie	1728	2586
Elk	——	——
Fayette	2811	2113
Franklin	2762	3219
Greene	1714	880
Huntingdon	1641	2012
Indiana	1415	2052
Jefferson	——	——
Juniata	983	975
Lancaster	4931	8741
Lebanon	1600	2149
Lehigh	2583	2239
Luzerne	3296	2038
Lycoming	1874	1528
McKean	313	252
Mercer	2617	2616
Mifflin	1431	1289
Monroe	1418	347
Montgomery	5141	3723
Northampton	2865	2359
Northumberland	1974	1231
Perry	1728	1106
Philadelphia co.	12,692	7705
Philadelphia city	3918	6512
Pike	671	142
Potter	533	184
Schuylkill	3729	2833
Somerset	913	2262
Sullivan	317	130
Susquehanna	2352	1463
Tioga	1750	972
Union	1479	2462
Venango	1326	802
Washington	3531	3335
Warren	849	659
Wayne	1291	686
Westmoreland	4525	2337
Wyoming	819	653
York	4007	3103
TOTALS	150,063	131,242
Reigart, (Native,)		11,247
Lemoyne, (Abolition.		1,027

At the late Whig State Convention in Massachusetts, Messrs. Rufus Choate and W. G. Bates were appointed Senatorial delegates to the National Convention.

The Whigs of Vermont have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.—The Hon. Solomon Foot, late a distinguished member of Congress, has been elected Speaker of the House.

The Germantown Telegraph.

The Country Family Newspaper,

Neutral in Politics and Religion.

This paper has been published by the undersigned for nearly twenty years, at the old stand in Germantown, Philadelphia county, within five miles of the City, and now enjoys a degree of popularity unequalled, perhaps, by any other weekly newspaper in Pennsylvania.

The *Telegraph* is, strictly speaking, a Family Newspaper, devoted to the interest and entertainment of Families and Country readers in general. It avoids Politics and Religion of a partizan and sectarian character, but assumes to speak its sentiments fully upon all subjects wherein the welfare of its readers and the community is involved.

In all the features which should mark a newspaper designed for General Reading, and especially as a Fireside Companion and Friend, the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH stands unsurpassed. The Foreign Intelligence and Domestic news of the day; the full details of the present war; original articles on valuable subjects; poetry, tales, travels, voyages, history; weekly reports of the produce and money markets; political news, &c., constitute important qualities in this paper; while the *agricultural department*, a new and valuable feature, first introduced by the Editor of this paper, is of itself worth the whole price of subscription.

The undersigned requests the People of the county of *Somerset* who may wish to take a newspaper out of their own county,—in addition to their own paper *which should always be taken first*—to try the Germantown Telegraph, which will be found to be, in all respects, equal if not superior to any the City Weekly Papers. The price of subscription, too, is so low, as to place it within the reach of every one, however limited his means, to take the paper for at least one year; he will then be capable of judging of its merits.

TERMS.

Taking into view the real value of the paper, the following terms are lower than ever offered by any other large paper.

For 1 copy 1 year, $1 50 cash
For 4 copies in one club, 1 y. 5 00 "
For 8 copies in one club, 1 y. 10 00 "
For 17 copies in one club, 1 y. 20 00 "

☞In all cases the money must accompany the order. For every club of 17 subscribers which may be sent, the publisher will award a premium of some valuable book, filled with interesting plates. PHILIP R. FREAS,

Oct. 6. 1847. Editor & Publisher.

Col. Wm. B. Campbell, who distinguished himself in Mexico as commander of the 1st Tennessee regiment has been elected by the Tennessee Legislature judge of the fourth judicial circuit of that State. He was formerly a member of Congress and is a Whig.

Cumberland Markct.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a 95
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	33 a 0 37
Potatoes	"	25 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 75
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 81 a 5 00
Wheat	85 a 90
Rye	40 a 45
Corn	00 a 45
Oats	00 a 25
Barley,	00 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	9 a 10
Pork	00 a 0
Lard,	0 a 8
Tallow, rendered	0 a 08
" rough	0 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	09 a 10
" roll,	0 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	0 50 a 1 25
" dried per bushel,	50 a 00
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50
Wool	00 a 26
Eggs, "	15 a 0 16
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 50
Seeds, Clover	3 62 a 3 75
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	28	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	2	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	50	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	08
Middletown	½	Hamilton	10
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	40
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	60
Harrisburg	"	MARYLAND.	
Honesdale	"	Baltimore banks	par
Lebanon	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Pottsville	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Wyoming	"	Far, bk of Maryland	"
York Bank	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
West Branch bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Mineral bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Patapsco bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Washington bank	"
		Bank of Westminster	

EMANATING FROM A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

DR. INGOLDSBY'S

Piles Specific.

AN INTERNAL REMEDY:

A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE: Whether Internal, External, Bleeding or Blind:

Has made radical cures in every case of the above mentioned complaints, as can be proved by personal reference, and several thousand certificates from all parts of the country.

The specific is an internal remedy, has a gentle action on the bowels, is pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless in the most delicate cases, male or female. Females before and after confinement are often troubled with constipation of the bowels, or costiveness, as well as the piles. In all such cases the Specific can be taken with perfect safety, and is a certain remedy.

PURGATIVES NOT NECESSARY.

So severe in their effects, and so liable to injure when used (*being in most cases the cause of piles when taken during fever and ague and many other diseases.*) are thus done away, with, as COSTIVENESS is easily removed by using this medicine, and the bowels restored to a vigorous and healthy action without leaving any perceptible effect on the system.

PILES OF SEVEN YEAR'S STANDING CURED.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have been a perfect victim to the complaint called Piles, contracted in the West Indies in 1838, and during a term of seven years ha e suffered beyond anything that could be conceived of—loss of appetite, food tasteless, want of rest, burning pain, weakness in the kidneys, and a total want of strength. So decidedly opposed to anything bearing a resemblance to quackery, that I have abstained from any inward or outward application. From the recommendation of our mutual friend Potter, No. 4 Hanover st., I was induced to give your medicine a full trial, and to those who may be similarly afflicted I give you leave to show this, with my name attached, having been, I firmly believe, entirely cured of one of the most confirmed cases of Piles that any poor creature was troubled with. Make whatever use you think proper of this testimonial of your invaluable medicine, designated by you as Dr. Ingoldsby's Piles Specific, and accept of my best assurances for your future success.

With regard your obedient servant,

W. H. JONES, Auctioneer, 22 Pine st.

Reference can be given to some of our most eminent Physicians.

Price 50 cents per Box.

Sold by the following duly appointed agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset,
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Edmund Kiefnan, Jenner ✕ Roads
Phillippi & Liernan. Roxbury.
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyer Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" " Grantsville Md
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl Mount Pela. [1y.]

Somerset County SS.

AT an Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the estate of George Hartzell, Esq., dec'd.

And now to wit August 30th, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., appointed Auditor to ascertain the amount of debts, and whether it is necessary to sell the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts, &c.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 30th day of August, A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will attend at his office in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of executing the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Auditor.

Oct. 5, 1847.

CLICKNER'S SUGAR COATED Vegetable Purgative Pills.

ARE universally admitted to operate: not only as an effectual preventive, but as a never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame.—Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small-pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption-Jaundice, Quincy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancer, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heart-burn, Erecipilas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds gout, gravel giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or Whites, Gripes, king's evil, lock jaw, Hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy croup, swelled feet and legs, swine-pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and throughout the disinterested exertions of our foreign ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Emperor.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any repute sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND. ☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have no time to read half of them. What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire! It is possible that the many thousands who tried CLICKNER'S PILLS, can be deceived in their results! If any impostor or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up, as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in 1834. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the River counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J J & H F Schell Somerset
Edmund Kiernan Jenner ✕ Roads
Snyder & Zimmerman Stoystown
Phillippi & Kiernan Roxbury
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyers Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" " Grantsville, Md.
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl Mount Pela.

Likewise sold by the same Agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE,

AMERICAN OIL,

procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory rheumatism, spasms, colic, sprains, strains, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, tetter, erysipelas, scald head, croup, inflamatory sore throats, &c. &c.

Price 50 cents per Bottle.

CAUTION.—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agents for Western Pennsylvania, Wm. Jackson, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or through sub-agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the proprietor and General Agents for Western Pennsylvania as follows:

D. Hail & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm. Jackson, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named pamphlets, and the name of Wm. Jackson (the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania) printed on the outside of the label,

And in addition to be sold by the same agents

Dr. Thompson's Carminative

So justly celebrated as a sovereign remedy for all Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, flux, summer complaints of children and adults, &c. prepared only by Dr. Edgar Thorn (now of New York city, formerly of Pittsburgh.) For the last two years this celebrated and unsurpassed remedy for the above complaints have been well known, and extensively used in Pittsburgh and surrounding country with unqualified success which renders it unnecessary to parade a long list of testimonials in its favor, which could readily be done. Suffice it to say that numbers of the most respectable persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity have used and proved its wonderful efficacy. It is a Vegetable and scientific preparation predicated upon the unalterable Laws of Nature, adapted most certainly to remove the cause that the effect may cease without egotism. It can truly be pronounced one of the best remedies for the above complaints in the United States. No family should be without it, nor any person take a lengthy journey without a supply of this invaluable preparation.

September 21. 1847.1y

HAIR, Tooth, Nail and Flesh brushes for sale at WM. MCCREERY'S.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

The Past -- The Present -- The Future.

The annexation of Texas was opposed by the Whigs; first, because we had no need of the territory; secondly, because it would extend the slave power; and thirdly because it would involve us in war with Mexico. But the *fiat* had gone forth from the leaders of the Locofoco party that Texas should be incorporated into the Union at all hazards, and the deed was accordingly consummated, maugre the protestations of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the American people. Texas was annexed, and the first fruits that grew from it was the vote of her two United States Senators by which the Tariff of 1842 was destroyed and the British Tariff of 1846 established. This was a triumph of the Slave power over the *free States*, the effects of which have not as yet been developed, because of the late famine in Europe, but will in all probability ere long be so sensibly felt as not to be misunderstood.—Next came the Mexican war, as had been predicted. This was the legitimate offspring of the Texas measure, and the amount of money and number of lives that it has already cost the nation and will yet cost it before it is terminated, cannot be calculated at present. All that we know is that rivers of blood have already flown and millions upon millions of treasure have already been expended, in the prosecution of a war, begun in consequence of a project started by leading Locofocos and consummated through their influence, exerted upon others less prominent. But this, to all appearances, is only the "beginning of the end." Our armies, commanded by, and partly composed of, gallant Whigs—of that class of men who protested against the annexation of Texas—are in the heart of the enemy's territory, braving dangers, enduring hardships, and facing the fire and steel of the Mexican soldiery, with no prospect of a speedy termination of the war.—When and how the difficulty will be terminated, are among the things locked up in the Future. Let the termination come when it will and be what it may, the thousands of valuable lives that will have been sacrificed on the altar of Locofoco ambition can never be restored to their friends and country.

The present National Administration owes its elevation to the influences to which we have adverted, and its whole course of policy proves that it is determined not to disappoint the expectations of its friends. That many of those who contributed to the election of Mr. Polk "went it blind" is to be inferred from the fact that the elections for members to the ensuing National Legislature terminated disastrously for the Administration, proving that a great revolution in public sentiment has taken place since the election which elevated Mr. Polk to the Executive chair. Thus far everything indicates a healthy feeling in the public mind and gives hope that the People's Representatives will, at the ensuing session, be able to check the mad schemes of the Administration, in so far at least, as to save the Nation from disgrace and ruin. This hope is heightened by the further consideration that in four out of five States in which elections were held in October, the Opposition to the Administration have triumphed. In the Ohio Legislatnre the Whigs have a majority of eight on joint ballot, securing a Whig United States Senator in place of Allen, Locofoco.—The Maryland Legislature is decidedly Whig, whereby the Whigs get another United States Senator. Both branches of the Georgia Legislature are Whig, giving the Whigs *two* more United States Senators; and in Florida a similar complexion of the Legislature gives the Whigs still another Senator. Even Tennessee has elected a Whig Governor. Pennsylvania alone seems determined to stand by Mr. Polk and his measures, if the result of her late election may be taken as an evidence of her sentiments; which, however, we are not prepared to admit, inasmuch as we believe that thousands, voted the Locofoco ticket without thinking that they were thereby sustaining the National Administration. But their leaders claim it as a clear and indisputable Locofoco Polk triumph, and we have no disposition to quarrel with them about it. Perhaps they are right, after all—but whether or not, we commend to our readers the following remarks of the "Pennsylvania Telegraph" on the subject of the late elections, as containing much sober truth in a few words:

"The Whig standard is triumphant 'every where, except in Pennsylvania; 'poor Loco Foco ridden Pennsylvania, 'where good solvent banks are not allowed to issue small notes, and the people 'are obliged to take worn out tattered and 'filthy irresponsible State issues, and 'where little corporations for the benefit 'of the poor are denied, while great monopolies are allowed to begirt the State. 'But Pennsylvania seems to like being 'swindled and humbugged. Thus, in 'four of five States in which elections 'have been held this month, has the National Administration been condemned 'by the People, in the election of Legislatures, a majority of whom are Whigs, 'and whose influence, besides the bearing 'they must have on the Senate of the United States, cannot fail to facilitate the 'future success of the Whig cause in coming elections."

☞The Locofoco leaders chuckle as much at having *retained* old Francis R. Shunk as if they had *ousted* a Whig from the Executive chair. In these days of revolution, when from a small minority the Whigs have risen to a majority in Congress, the Locofoco head-men in Pennsylvania seem truly grateful for small favors, and remind one of the man who with a pig's foot in market made a great deal more noise than he that had a whole hog.

☞We have no room now to notice the "*nasal twang*" in the last Visitor, but may attend to it hereafter.

CONGRESS.

There have been elected to the United States House of Repressntatives 116 Whigs, including the Philadelphia Native, and 102 Democrats—11 members to be heard from, viz: five in Louisiana, four in Mississippi, one in Ohio, and one in Michigan. Should these be politically the same as in the last Congress, the full House would stand Whigs 117, Democrats 111—Whig majority 6.

Twelve States have elected a majority of Whigs; twelve also have elected a majority of Democrats; and three are tied.

VERMONT.

The Legislatufe of this State met on Thursday last. George D. Hodge was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate and Solomon Foot Speaker of the House.

The canvassing committee reported that the official return of votes for Governor was as follows: Whole number, 48,080; Horace Eaton, (Whig.) 23,455; Paul Dillinsham, Jr., (Democrat,) 18,601; Lawrence Brainard, (Liberty party,) 6,926; scattering, 98,

Both Houses then went into Convention for the election of State Officers, and the following was the result: Horace Eaton, Governor; Leonard Sargant, Lieutenant Governor; George Howes, Treasurer. The state of parties will be seen by the following vote for Governor: Eaton had 125, Dillingham 85, Brainard 19—Whig majority on joint ballot, nineteen.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The Columbus State Journal of last Saturday says that returns of the late election in Ohio have been received sufficient to warrant the announcement that the parties will stand in the next Legislature as follows:

	SENATE.		HOUSE.
Whigs	19	Whigs	39
Locos	17	Locos	33
Majority	2	Majority	6

Whig majority on joint ballot EIGHT. This, under the circumstances, is a very gratifying resnlt.

GEORGIA.

The returns from Georgia show that both Houses of the Legislature are thoroughly Whig. Thus, instead of a Legislature divided against itself, as the last was, with a Locofoco Senate and a Whig House, Georgia has now a Whig majority in each branch: insuring the election of two Whig Senators to the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years, respectively, from March 4th, 1847, and 1849, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors for six years, three or four Judges of Superior Courts, Solicitor Generals, State Officers, &c., &.

THREE CHEERS FOR FLORIDA!

The *Tallahassee Floridian*, a Democratic paper, gives us the gratifying intelligence that the result of the elections in that State will make the next Senate Whig by from one to seven majority, and also declares itself to be "apprehensive that both hoases of the Legislature will be WHIG!" The Democratic majority last year on joint ballot was three. This will give us another United States Senator.—Savannah Republican.

TENNESSEE.

The official vote for Governor of Tennessee, as declared by the Legislature of the State, now in session, is as follows:

Neil S. Brown, (Whig)	61,372
Aaron V. Brown, (Dem.)	60,004
	1,368

The vote of Fentress county is not included in the above; but, as vouched for by the members representing that county, it gave Aaron V. Brown a majority of 353, and would reduce the Whig majority in the State to 1,015.

Gen. Taylor's Letter to the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.

We have been aware for some time, that a few weeks since, the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll received a letter from Gen. Taylor. The New York Courier notices it thus, and also explains the reason why Mr. Ingersoll deemed it proper to withhold the letter from publication:

"The letter is dated the 3d of August, 1847, at the Head Quarters of the Army of Occupation in Mexico. It commences by stating that he (Gen. Taylor) is "a Whig, not an ultra partisan Whig, but a decided Whig;" that no one could have observed the debate in the Congress of the last session on the attempt to censure him for the capitulation of Monterey, conducted mainly on "*party grounds*," and doubt "*the complexion of his*" (MY) "*politics*." That he has held a commission in the army of the United States for forty years—this commission being one of the last issued by Mr. Jefferson; that in the last Presidential election he advocated the election of Mr. Clay, believing that he and his friends "ASSIMILATED" more to the principles of Mr. Jefferson than their "OPPONENTS."

General Taylor proceeds then to define his present position,—that he does not think himself qualified for the Presidency; that he would willingly postpone his name to secure the election of Mr. Clay, or any of the distinguished men of the same school now presented to the public. If, however, the people of the United States shall spontaneously elect him, he shall feel himself bound to serve; but that he will not accept of a party nomination "*exclusively*." That if he should be elected, he will go into office unpledged to any particular course; that he was determined to carry out the intention of the framers of the constitution, of whom two (referring to Washington and Madison) were among the early Presidents of the country; and that he is determined in such case to be the President of the nation and not of a "PARTY."

This letter is, we understand, the most full and satisfactory exposition of Gen. Taylor's views, yet given by him. Mr. Ingersoll will not consent to its publication, because it is an answer to a letter forged by some individual, and purporting to have been written by Mr. Ingersoll, when no such letter was ever written by him.

We think Mr. Ingersoll right in the position he has taken; but we hope he will take the proper measures to relieve himself from the difficulty, and obtain the consent of Gen. Taylor to lay this interesting document before the public."

☞THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Shunk has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 25th day of November next, as "a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God;" and recommending that "the citizens of this Commonwealth do abstain on that day from all their ordinary worldly avocations—assemble in their respective places of worship—humble themselves before the almighty, for their sins, individual and national—render Him their hearty thanks for His many and great mercies — deprecate the judgments our transgressions have merited—beseech Him that peace may be speedily restored, and the blessings we now so richly enjoy, may be continued to us and to ours, down to the latest generation, and that the whole family of man, united in one vast brotherhood, may share in His richest mercies."—Lanc. Trib.

DISPATCHES TO GEN. SCOTT.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 24th instant, says:

The Secretary of State has, to day, despatched a messenger to Gen. Scott on business of an important character—probably in relation to the course Gen. Scott is to take in regard to the future offers of peace that may be made. Mr. Lewis F. Traistra is to take out the dispatches, and goes to-morrow morning in the Southern train.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR—

If any young Whigs say to you that they did not attend the election because of the rain, just tell them that James McFarland, of Wilkins township, over 75 years of age, walked three miles through the rain, with a staff in each hand to the polls, and glad of the opportunity of depositing his vote against our unrighteous rulers. Shame on the dry weather voters. H.

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—The majority for Shunk in Mercer county over Gen. Irvin is ONE! and the Whigs lost one of the members of the Legislature by six votes, one Whig candidate for the Legislature, and the Whig candidate for Senator being elected.

In Washington county, George V. Lawrence, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature, was defeated by TWELVE votes.—Penn. Tel.

MORE BURGLARIES.—The store of Mr. E. Hazleton in the Diamond was entered the same night that Mr. Kennedy's store was robbed, and by the same means.—They walked in like gentlemen, at the front door. They appear to be expert lock pickers, just arrived, and should be carefully looked after. These fellows seem to laugh at the most vigilant watchmen. Mr. Hazleton lost about $120 in money.—Pitt. Amer.

The Encarnation prisoners were recently paid off at New Orleans. They numbered in all 92 men, and Uncle Sam gave the "boys" nearly $17,000 for their services.

The Boston papers are complaining of a scarcity of wood, and allege that the locomotives on the numerous railroads in that State will soon exhaust the supply.

MARRIED:

On Thursday the 21st of October, by J. A. Baker, Esq., Mr. JOHN BOUCHER, of Milford tp., to Mrs. JOANA DUNCAN, of Saltlick tp., Fayette co.

On Sunday the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. ISAAC NEDROW, to Miss CAROLINE E. daughter of Henry Lint, of Summit tp.

On the 28th Oct., by Rev. J. J. Covert, Miss ISABELLA SLICK to Mr. P. A. L. Coon, both of Jenner tp.

The Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

Question for discussion.—Ought the publication of Atheistical and Lycentious writings, be suppressed by law.

Leaders in Debate, Hugus & Kimmel.
Declaimer, J. D. Roddy.
Essayist, F. M. Kimmel.

Somerset Guards Attention!

YOU will parade in front of the Court House, in Somerset borough, on Friday the 12th inst., precisely at one o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired, as amendments to the Constitution will be submitted to the company for adoption.

N. B. The High Court of Appeal composed of the three commissioned officers and 1st and 2d Sergeants, will be held on the same day at the Captains' office, at 3 o'clock, P. M. or immediately after parade, for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon all appeals for fines imposed since April, 1845, and of exonerating the collector from such fines as cannot be collected. Those members who have constantly absented themselves from parade and who are determined not to parade again, must pay up all arrearages of fines and for good cause shown to the Court of Appeal, they may be discharged.

The collection of all fines not then remitted, will be immediately enforced to the utmost extent of the law without fear or favor. By order of the Captain,

R. R. MARSHALL, O. S.

November 2, 1847.

New Advertisements.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber residing in Milford township, about the 20th of last August, a

Red Steer,

supposed to be 2 years old last spring, no ear marks; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

nov2-'47-3t* DANIEL BAKER.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber in Somerset township, on Friday the 12th day of November next, horses, colts, cows, young cattle,

Sheep and Hogs.

one broad wheeled wagon, plows and harrow, grain in the ground and by the bushel, hay by the ton, one thrashing machine, one wind mill, one tea plate stove and pipe, hathaway stove and pipe, one

Eight Day Clock,

bedsteads and bedding, with a variety of household furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by the subscriber. Conditions made known on day of sale.

SIMON CHORPENNING.

Nov. 2, 1747.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED IN TWO DAYS.—The most speedy remedy for pains in the loins, recent and chronic affections of the kidneys, disease of the bladder, gravel, seminal weakness, &c. Persons who, by indulging in a secret habit, have entailed on themselves constitutional debility, should apply immediately to DR. KINKELIN, of the Philadelphia Medical House, the oldest institution of the kind in the city. Office, N. W. corner of south *Third* and *Union* streets, between *Spruce* and *Pine*, 1½ squares from the Exchange.

This *medical house* was established by Dr. K. thirteen years ago, for the suppression of quackery, there being so many persons, without knowledge, name or character, who put advertisements in the public papers, that an institution of this kind was highly necessary to prevent the afflicted, especially strangers, from falling into the hands of some unskilful wretch, who, instead of curing, might send his victim to an untimely grave. Therefore, the afflicted should shun the numerous pretended physicians who know nothing of the practice of medicine, but consult Dr. Kinkelin, who cures

A CERTAIN DISEASE

in two or three days, according to the state of the patient, without the use of mercury. No mercurial remedies are used by Dr. Kinkelin; his medicines are palatable and harmless, and all patients are honorably shielded from even the possibility of being discovered. He who places himself under the care of Dr K., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician, and if he is not speedily relieved no remuneration will be demanded.

Strictures, one of the most troublesome and dangerous affections, which often end in gravel, inflamation, weakness, &c., Dr Kinkelin guaranties to remove speedily; as also, swellings, diseased prostrate gland, &c. Strictures have ruined many who had no knowledge of their existence.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and destroy both mind and body, should apply immediately. Weakness and constitutional debility immediately cured and full vigor restored. All letters *post paid*.

Take Notice—Dr Kinkelin has had greater practice in the above affections than any physician in the United States. He also possesses an advantage over all others, from the fact of his having studied in the great hospitals of Europe.—Thousands in Philadelphia can testify that he cured them after every other means had failed.—Separate rooms for private consultation. Open till 9 P. M. [nov2-1y

TRAVELLERS supplied at a moments notice, with the requisite medicine to cure themselves privately.

Packages of medicines sent to any part of the United States.

FOR SALE,

BY the barrel or gallon, a lot of prime whiskey, at

nov2 SANNER'S STORE.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said County on the 30th day of August, 1847. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On petition of Abraham Philippi for a decree of a specific performance of contract entered into by John Philippi, Esq in his lifetime with Adam Fritz and Peter Philippi for a tract of land situate in Milford township. On motion of Mr. Kimmel the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Philippi, deceased—and all persons concerned except those who have waived—to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why a specific performance of contract entered into by the said John Philippi, dec'd, in his lifetime, with Adam Fritz and Peter Philippi should not be decreed agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof, and agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, for the purpose of completing the title to the said Adam Fritz and Peter Philipni, &c.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Philippi, Esq. deed. and all other persons concerned, except those who waived.

You laying aside all business and excuses are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday September 22d, 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why a specific performance of contract should not be granted, entered into by John Philippi, Esq, dec'd, in his lifetime with Adam Fritz and Peter Philipvi, should not be decreed agreeably to the true extent and meaning thereof and agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, for the purpose of completing the title to the said Adam Fritz and Peter Philippi, &c. Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 30th day of August, A. D. 1847. WM. H. PICKING,

nov2.1847. Clerk.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

FULL Jewelled Gold Levers for $40, warranted.—Jacob Ladomus, No. 246 Market street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at the following low prices—

Full Jewelled Gold Levers,	$40 00
" Siver "	20 00
Gold Lepines, full Jewelled	30 00
Silver Lepines,	13 00
Silver Quartiers,	$9 00 a 10 00

With a large assortment of Fine Jewellery, such as ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, bracelets, gold and silver pencils, gold chains, &c. Has also on hand a complete assortment of Lunette, patent and plain Watch glasses, Main Springs, Verges, Dials and Hands of every description; and in fact, a complete assortment of Watchmakers' tools and Watch Materials, to which he would call the attention of the country trade in general.

☞Those wishing anything in the above line, would find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB LADOMUS,

No. 246 Market street, below 8th,

Sept14-'47-6m Philadelphia.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1847. Present the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty associate Judges of the same court.

On petition of Peter Herring the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, deceased. Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of John Gundle, deceased, widow and heirs of John Gundle, deceased, Joseph Miller the purchaser and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, 1847. and then and there show cause if any you have, why the said Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple trustees as aforesaid, should not pay the petitioner Peter Herring, the sum of five hundred dollars with the interest due thereon from the years 1826, 1829, 1832, 1835, and 1838, respectively, out of the funds arising from the sale of the Real Estate of said John Gundle, deceased.

To the Executors of Adam Gundle, deceased, Adam Maurer and Henry J. Heiple, trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of John Gundle, deceased, Joseph Miller the purchaser of said Real Estate and all other persons interested—

You laying aside all business and excuses are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, A. D. 1847, then and there to show cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petitioner Peter Herring, out of the funds arising from the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, deceased, the sum of five hundred dollars with the interests due thereon from the years 1826, 1829, 1832, 1835, and 1838, "herein fail not."

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Somerset September 7, 1847.

W. H. PICKING,

October 26, 1847. Clerk.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry, in the borough of Stoystown, on Wednesday the 3d day of November next, (1847) the following real estate late the property of John Graham, dec'd, viz: No. 1

One Lot of Ground,

situate north of main street, in the borough of Stoystown adjoining a lot of George Graham's heirs on the east, and a lot of John German's heirs on the west, on which are erected a brick dwelling house, back building and a log dwelling formerly occupied as a store house

No. 2. Also, one out lot on which is erected a hewed log stable.

No. 3. Also one lot on the north side of main street in said borough, bounded on the east by road leading to Johnstown, adjoining lot of James Waugh on the west, on which are erected

A Brick Dwelling House

and kitchen, with a frame store house, ware house, and stabling, also a sadler shop on the premises,

TERMS—One third to remain a lien on the premises, during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her semi-annually. The balance one third in hand and the remainder in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Samuel Kimmel, Trustee, appointed for the sale thereof.

By the court,

W. H. PICKING,

Sept 28. 1847. Clerk.

50,000 Victims every year

FALL A PREY TO CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND RAISING BLOOD, HECTIC FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS.

Mrs. Adams, 120th street, Harlem, suffered a year with a cough, pain in the chest, night sweats, and all the aggravated symptons of Consumption; nothing relieved her till she tried Sherman's Balsam—half a bottle cured her.

ULCERATED LUNGS AND LIVER.

Mr. E. T. Lawrence, Jackson street, Brooklyn, after years of suffering, and treated by various physicians, was pronounced incurable from ulcerated lungs and liver.

DYING,

as was supposed, he tried the Balsam; its effects were most miraculous; two bottles cured him.

PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Baggas, residing at 88 Sheriff street, 70 years old, has been subject to attacks of pleurisy and consumptive coughs for years. The Balsam has saved her from very great suffering.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

L. J. Beals, 89 Delancy-street gave it to his sister-in-law who had been an invalid for years from Asthma; to another considered as in consumption. It relieved them at once, so that they travelled several hundred miles.

SPITTING BLOOD

Is always alarming. It leads to the worst kind of Consumption, and unless arrested in time is generally fatal. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam is the best remedy it heals the wounded or ruptured blood vessels of the lungs, and thereby effects a permanent cure, while other remedies only stop the blood for some time. A few doses of this Balsam will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the medicine required—It has been successful in many cases, and that too where they had run into a rapid decline, or, as more generally expressed, "HASTY CONSUMPTION." Young persons, or those of middle age, are more subject to these attacks than the aged.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset,
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner X Roads,
Phillippi & Kiernan, Roxbury,
Chas. Krissinger, Berlin,
P. & W. Meyer, Meyer's Mill,
Miller & Dively, Salisbury,
" " Grantsville, Md.
S. C. H. McChesney, Smithfield,
Samuel Elder, Petersburgh,
Peter Levy, Davidsville,
Elias Stahl, Mount Pela.

Likewise, Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, Tooth Paste, and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe, most sure and effectual remedy for coughs and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr. Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take. Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world, a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c. &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents or Dr. Sherman's All Healing Balsam.

Sept. 21, 1847 [1y.]

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements.

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency.

FOR English, German and French newspapers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction

Bonnets.

FLORENCE Braids, Straw, Rutland and Velvet Bonnets, cheap at

J. M. HOLDERBAUM'S.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, 1847, present the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and George Chorpenning associate Judge of the same court.

On motion of Mr Cox the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Shirer, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, A. D. 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price,

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

TO SAMUEL FARNER, GREETING.

WHEREAS, Margaret Farner by her next friend Philip Brown did on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1837, prefer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with you the said Samuel Farner, in all time to come as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you the said Samuel Farner, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of November next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Margaret Farner, and to shew cause if any you have, why the said Margaret your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship, and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Samuel, as fully and effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you the said Samuel were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court at Somerset, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1847.

A. J. OGLE.
October 26, 1847. Proth'y.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

TO JAMES DOWNER GREETING:

WHEREAS, Mary Elizabeth Downer, by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, did on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1847, refer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President Judge of the Court of Somerset county, praying for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with you the said James Downer, in all time to come, as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you as we have heretofore commanded you the said James Downer that setting aside all excuses and other business you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our county court of Common Pleas there to be held on the third Monday in November next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Mary Elizabeth Downer by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, and to show cause if any you have why the said Mary Elisabeth your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said James as fully and as effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black President of our said court at Somerset this 6th day of September A. D. 1847.

A. J. OGLE.
Sept. 13, 1847. Pro'th'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 22d day of November next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Koontz, administrator of Jacob Forney, dec'd.

The account of Peter Levy, executor of Margaret Rifle, dec'd.

The account of John A. Wilt, administrator of Adam Wilt, dec'd.

The account of Otho S. Mitchell, acting executor of Lewis Mitchell, dec'd.

The account of John Huffman and William Rushebarger, administrators of Jacob Huffman, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Stahl, administrator of Christina Fox, dec'd

The account of Frederick Hoover, Guardian of William, Samuel, Jacob and David Hoover.

The account of Edward Dorsey, Administrator of Samuel Coughenhour, deceased.

The account of Jacob Peterson, administrator of Ruel Peterson, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Gaumer, administrator of Samuel Witt, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
October 15, 1847. Register.

Private Sale.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,

in Somerset county, Pa.

THE undersigned will sell the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. A farm lying in Milford township, forks of Cox's creek and Castleman's river, containing

272¾ Acres

and allowance, with a house and barn thereon, and an excellent running fountain of water at the door; about 130 acres are cleared, (and 60 or 70 acres more can be cleared, of the best quality of land,) a good portion is in meadow and the balance first rate timber land, equal to any in the township; also

An Orchard

of choice fruit on the premises. The land is of the best in Milford township; has an abundance of limestone and coal thereon, adjoining lands of Simon Hauger, Jacob Miller, Ludwick Sanner, and others. The contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road route from Cumberland to Pittsburg passes through this tract.

No. 2. A Farm

lying in Jefferson township, at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Somerset and Mt. Pleasant turnpike road, containing 282 acres and allowance, on which are erected two dwelling houses; a large barn, wagon-maker shop, Blacksmith shop, oats house, &c. The one house has been occupied as a tavern for many years, and has a running fountain of water at the door; about 80 or 90 acres of this tract are cleared, of which about 30 acres are in meadow, and as much more could be made, and is situate immediately west of Laurel hill creek; adjoining lands of Jacob Fleck, Henry Baker, and others; this could be made one of the best grazing farms in the county.

The subscriber is determined to sell the above tracts low; therefore would advise persons desirous of purchasing to examine them. M. A. Sanner, of Somerset, has been appointed agent for the sale of these lands, to whom application can be made, or to

JOHN GEBHART,
Oct. 26 '47. 10t. Pittsburg, Pa.

Jury List.

For November Term, 1847, commencing on Monday the 15th day.

GRAND JURORS.

Stoystown borough—William Waugh.
Somerset township—Daniel Coleman, Conrad Flick, Samuel Rhoads, Jacob Young of L., Isaac Young.
Brothersvalley—David Dickey, Gideon Bowman.
Paint—Samuel Holsapple, Jacob Custer.
Quemahoning—Samuel Miller.
Summit—Daniel P. Miller.
Southampton—Jacob Maritz, Samuel Hoyman, Peter Reiver.
Allegheny—Adam George.
Turkeyfoot—Jackson Mitchell, Thomas R. King
Elklick—Edward Dively, John Eagle.
Addison—Joseph Henderson.
Berlin borough—Daniel Heffley.
Greenville—Owen Biel, Samuel Hochstetler.

Traverse Jurors.

Somerset borough—Andrew Stewart, Solomon Knee.
Somerset township—Samuel Coleman, Joseph Shultz, Henry Sipe, Ludwick Weller, Josiah Walker, Rudolph Ferner, James McVicker, David Husband.
Greenville—Benjamin Lowry, Jacob Lint, John Baker.
Addison—Henry Wendling, Stephen Fuller.
Paint—George Fisher.
Conemaugh—Henry Umberer.
Jenner—John Forney, Hugh Wyand.
Southampton—Alexander Meese.
Quemahoning—Jacob Mowry.
Elklick—Jacob Lentz, Peter Livengood, John Glodfelty, Arthur McKindley, Jonas Keim.
Milford—Henry Frease, Jonathan Saylor.
Summit—Rudolph Boose.
Turkeyfoot—Alexander Nicklow, Minmore King.
Shade—Joseph Bash, Abraham Brubaker.
Brothersvalley—David Hay, Jacob K. Baighley.
Allegheny—Daniel Maritz.
Stonycreek—Jonathan Kimmel, Daniel Shank.

BRUSHES.

HAIR, Tooth, Nail and Flesh brushes for sale at Wm. McCREERY's.

WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay 1 cent per pound for all old metal, delivered at their Foundry in Somerset.

oct26 ARMSTRONG & CO.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, while engaged in the TINNING BUSINESS, by note or book account, are requested to make payment of the same immediately to J. H. Benford, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. BENFORD & CO.
Sept. 7 '47.

FRESH DRUGS!

AN excellent assortment of fresh Drugs, Medecines, Chemicals, Essences, Perfumery, Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnish, &c., &c., just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WM. M'CREERY,
Oct5.'47 Somerset, Pa.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, Forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

DICKINSON & CO.
Aug24.-'47-2m*

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and Geo. Chorpenning and John McCarty associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans court to be held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of November next, (1847,) and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, 1847. WM. H. PICKING.
Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

A Valuable FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 15th day of November next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale) a valuable tract of land, situate within one-half mile of the Borough of Somerset, containing about

six hundred and fifteen acres,

more or less. This land is well watered, has good improvements and is well adapted either to grazing or grain growing, and may be advantageously divided into two or three parcels to suit purchasers. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those who may wish to purchase will be likely to visit and examine it for themselves before the day of sale.

EMILY OGLE.
Oct. 19, 1847.

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Witherow and others, *one hundred* acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd, Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD.
Aug31-'47-3m Mt. Pleasant.

Caps! Caps!! Caps!!!

MEN and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Plush, Hair-Seal and Glazed caps, very cheap at

J. M. HOLDERBAUM'S Store.

Stearine Candles.

A DAMANTINE Stearine Candles, a beautiful article, and equal to Sperm, on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of Wm. McCREERY.

Confectionaries.

FIGS, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Cream, Pecan, and Ground Nuts, and Candies of all kinds, for sale at the Drug Store of Wm. McCREERY.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Somerset township, about the 28th of September last, a light bay mare, one of the front and both of the hind feet white, and some white on the nose, and is about 6 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

DANIEL COLEMAN.
Oct 19, 1847*

Notice to Assessors.

THE assessors for the year 1848, in the several districts of Somerset county, are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office, on Thursday the 18th day of November next, to receive their books, and instructions necessary for making the assessment of said year.

By order of the Board,
R. L. STEWART,
October 19, 1847-4t clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jonathan Butler, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the house of John Brallier in the town of Wellersburg, Somerset county, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, (1847) prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JOHN T. EDWARD,
October 19, 1847. Adm'r.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the third Monday of November next, (15th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

List of Causes,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 1847, commencing on the 15th day.

Sutter	vs	Whipkey et ux
Johnsons heirs	vs	Ankeny & Sanner,
Butt	vs	Millers adm'r
Rhoads	vs	Geiger
Mosburg	vs	Ludington
Moyer	vs	Milhouse and wife
Jones	vs	Somerset and Mt. Pleasant T. R. C,
Chorpemmings use	vs	Auman
Miller's heirs	vs	Walker
Bird	vs	Rush
Lichty	vs	Lichty
Weyand et al	vs	Show
Clark	vs	Boyce
Piles use	vs	Chorpenning
Morton	vs	Benford & Sanner
same	vs	Forward & Stewart
same	vs	Cummins
same	vs	Coffroth
Gundle's heirs	vs	Friedline
Hugus	vs	Baird and Colvin
Suder	vs	Baughman
Connelly	vs	Countrymans administrator
Thompson's heirs	vs	Adams et al
Berkey	vs	Knupp
Saylor	vs	Younkin
M'Clatchey	vs	Brooks
Troutman & wife	vs	Troutman's ex'rs
Crossel	vs	Same
Ankeny	vs	Brom
Lenhart	vs	Lenhart
Fream	vs	Fream's ex'rs
Wilhelm & Wilhelm	vs	Peck et al
Kelly	vs	Pisel
Rowan & Baldwin	vs	Miller
Bell et al	vs	Horner
Weimer et ux	vs	Wilson
Boyd	vs	Holderbaum
Waugh	vs	Hite

A. J. OGLE, Pro'y,
Prothonotary's Office.
Somerset, Oct. 19, 1847.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

LIME KILN.

THE undersigned give notice that they have lately erected on the land of Samuel Boger, in Brothersvalley township, 3 miles south of Berlin, a large

Lime Oven,

which is now in successful operation—The oven is conveniently to a coal bank, which will enable them to burn and furnish any quantity of lime on short notice, and at the low price of

8 cents per bushel.

They are assured that they can furnish as good a quality of lime as can be had at any other Kiln in this county or elsewhere. All persons are invited to give them a call, and if they are not satisfied with the quality and prices, they need not purchase.

CONRAD STOY & CO.
Sept7-'47-4t

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and

Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.
Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

Copper, Sheet-Iron and TIN-WARE.

MANUFACTORY,

One door east of the "Herald" Office, and immediately opposite Stahl's Hatter Shop, Main street, Somerset, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHAFFER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and vicinity that he has purchased from J. H. Benford & Co., their entire stock, and that he will continue to manufacture, TIN,

Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

at the old stand. Having lately purchased at Cumberland, a fresh supply of tin, sheet-iron and copper, he is now prepared to make to order all kinds of ware in his line of business. His work shall not be surpassed in style or durability.

Merchants and others

who keep Tin-ware for sale had better give him a call, as he can sell them ware as low as it can be bought at any other shop of the kind in the county. Approved country produce taken in exchange for ware. Mending done on short notice, and reasonable prices. Remember the shop is on Main street, one door east of the "Herald" office, Somerset, Pa.

August 31, 1847.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Citizens of Somerset.

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!

Men may cry peace! peace!! when there is no peace!!!

The war! is actually begun!! but "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," neither does the "Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Anti-bilious Family Pills;" where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as bilious, remitting, intermitting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholic, cholera morbus, dysentary, sick head-ache, &c, in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and blood; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifyer of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions, cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev B. Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J Wildemuth, of Montgomery co., Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used: never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12½, 25 and 50 cents per box. Sold by the following agents, viz:

Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown.
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit,
J. H. & E. Benford, Snydersville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset tp.
William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county.

August 31, 1847-6m

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co. Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]